REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1959-60

PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

General Features.

GENERAL

The new State of Mysore was formed on 1st November 1956, by the integration of the nine Kannada speaking Districts of the former States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras Coorg and the ten Districts of the old Mysore State. The new State has an area of 74,861 square miles with a population of 1,94,01,193 as per the census of 1951.

2. The State lies between the latitudes 11·19° and 18·19° and the longitudes 73·78°and 78·30° and is bounded on the east by Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-west by Madras, and Kerala States, on the north by Maharashtra State and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

3. Geographically, the State of Mysore is divided into two regions. In the West is the "Malnad" or hill country, with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests ; in the Centre and the East lies the "Maidan" or plain country with lovely cities enriched by shrines and marvels of architecture and set amidst scenery abounding in all the charm of the tropics. The Malnad comprising the Western Ghats, is about 5,000 feet above sea level while the Maidan, constituting the Eastern Plains is about 3,000 feet above sea level.

4. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical and salubrious.

5. Normal total rainfall during the year (April 1959 to March 1960) for the State was 1189·8 m.m. while the average actual Rainfall for the State was 1477·4 m.m.

6. The new State stands eight among the fourteen States of the Indian Union both in size and in population and it accounts for 5·9 per cent of the total area of India and 5·4 per cent of the total population. The density of population of the State is 2·59 as against the All India average of 285. The highest density of population is in Bangalore District (690 per square mile) and the lowest in North Kanara District (131 per square mile).

7. The rivers of Mysore State can be classified into four groups, *viz.*,

(i) The Sharavathi and the Nethravathi Group; These rivers descend from the Western Ghats and flow swiftly towards the west and join the Arabian Sea.

(ii) The Krishna Group: The tributaries of the Krishna River namely, the Bhima, the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha, the Tungabhadra and the Vedavathi flow from the west to the north-east.

(iii) The Cauvery Group: The tributaries of the Cauvery, namely, the Lakshmana Thirtha, the Hemavathi, the Lokapavani, the Simsha, the Kabini and the Arkavathi.

(iv) The Nandidoorg Group: The Uthara Pinakini, the Dakshina Pinakini, the Pennar and the Palar from this group and flow to the east.

8. These rivers of the State provide abundant water supply and these are harnessed for generation of electricity and for irrigation purposes. Electricity is being provided even to the remotest corner of the State.

9. The State has rich variety of natural resources. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semigreen forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominate. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the country and several tea, areca, rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

10. Of timber, the State forests produce varieties of teak, rosewood, blackwood and ironwood, ebony, silk, cotton and Indian satin-wood, Indian kino, Indian mohogany, Indian beech and Indian laburnum and Ceylon oak and Chittagong wood.

11. As regards raw materials, Mysore is one of the most favoured of countries. The State produces Gold,

Silver, Copper, Iron, Graphite, Chromite, Magnesite, Manganese, Galena and Corundum, Porphyry and Felspar and a host of others.

12. The State crops include wheat, rice, ragi, cholam, coffee, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, groundnut, cocoanut, castor, pepper, ginger, turmeric and arecanut.

13. There are a number of major industries in Mysore State, most important of which were the Iron and Steel Works and Paper Mills at Bhadravati, Cement at Shahabad and Bhadravati, Matches at Shimoga, Woollen and Silk Mills at Bangalore and Mysore, and certain strategic importance, such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. Sandalwood oil is another big Industry in which the State specialises. Another group of factories produces chemicals and fertilizers, drugs and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

Administration.

14. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the new State have been divided into four Divisions namely :—

(*A*) *Bangalore Division, consisting of :*—(i) Bangalore, (ii) Kolar, (iii) Tumkur. (vi) Chitradurga and (v) Bellary Districts;

(*B*) *Mysore Division, consisting of :*— (i) Mysore, (ii) Mandya, (iii) Hassan, (iv) Shimoga, (vi) South Kanara and (vii) Coorg Districts;

(C) *Belgaum Division, consisting of :* -(i) Belgaum (ii) Dharwar, (iii) Bijapur and (iv) North Kanara Districts; and

(D) *Gulbarga Division, consisting of :*—(i) Bidar, (ii Raichur and (iii) Gulbarga Districts.

15. The Administration is carried on by the Governor and a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

16. There are two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in the

magnificent granite structure called the "Vidhan Soudha," which means "Legislature Mansion." This was completed in 1956.

17. The capital of the State is Bangalore. It is said to have founded by the famous ruler Magadi Kempe Gowda in 1537. The City has salubrious climate, well-laid out parks, with flourishing educational and other institutions. It is 3,000 feet above sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the City, new extensions are being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board and these extensions as and when ready are being absorbed into Corporation area of the City of Bangalore. Apart from this, large Industries in the public sector are coming up alround the periphery of Bangalore. This tremendous growth in areas and population in the City has brought in grave problems of meeting the urgent need for increasing the water supply, improving the system of underground drainage, street conservancy, improvement of City Roads and street lighting and provision of medical and other amenities.

Tours and Engagements of the Governor of Mysore.— During the year, His Highness the Maharaja, Governor of Mysore, undertook a tour abroad and visited the United Kingdom, the Continent and the United States of America. His Highness left Bangalore by air on 15th April 1959 and returned from his foreign tour on 1st July 1959 and assumed charge of Office as Governor of Mysore. During the period of His Highness' absence, Sbri Mangaldas Pakvasa acted as Governor of Mysore.

His Highness fulfilled a number of engagements in the various districts in Mysore State during the year. His visits outside the State included Delhi, Madras and Tirupati.

Important Distinguished Persons and Delegates who visited the State during the year :—Chinese Artists Delegation ; Nguzen Kharh Toan, Vice-Minister for Education of Republic of Vietnam ; Dr. Bart Landhur ; Dutch Journalist, author ; Mr. Gusmar Henriksen, Danish Journalist ; Dr. Baquar Shariat, Iranian Journalist; Marshal Voroshilov/ President, U.S.S.R. ; Delegation of Radio Editors from West Germany ; Press Delegation from Malaya ; French Experts— Inspection of Industries ; Ruler of Malaya ; Thai Delegation of Engineers headed by Mr. Chalaw Ratanasen; Officers

from Imperial Defence College. London ; Members of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany ; Prof. Robert White of Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow ; Press Delegation from Yugoslavia ; Dalai Lama. Nepalese Parliamentary Delegation ; H. E. Mr. Tage Erlandar, Prime Minister of Sweeden ; H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia ; and Delegates from Soviet Russia.

Blessed with many natural resources and with a planned programme and progressive outlook, Mysore State has been able to embark on bold enterprises contributing to the well being and proaperity of the people.